

IN Mr. Bodley's publication of the 9th of October, he says, *be commenced the attack on me in my own way, and took me on my favorite ground.*

In his piece of the 30th of the same month, Mr. Bodley says, he does not mean to contend with me the point of superiority in writing. And again, that having brought me before the public, he leaves me to receive my sentence. And had Mr. Bodley convinced me by his protestations, that he is not the mere conduit pipe of the *Spanish conspirators*, I would even *pity and forgive him*; for I can truly say, that it was to defend myself, and by the by, to chastize Mr. Bodley, that I was induced to notice his publications, and by no means to contend with him for superiority of any kind. I persuade myself I have made a more proper estimate. But with all my *federalism*, I am so much of a *democrat*, as to think that an attack, even from Mr. Bodley, ought to be replied, and therefore I noticed him.

It is not however my intention to pursue this *unequal contest*, further than to notice the repetition of Mr. Bodley's attack in some few points, where he has suggested new matter, or made a particular call on me. According to this idea I shall forbear to say any thing on those subjects which I consider as already before the public, nor shall I pursue the parallel so judiciously instituted by Mr. Bodley; between the two honorables, Harry Innes and John Fowler; notwithstanding, they would afford something for mirth, and much for censure. Mr. Bodley has however said that I have calumniated *this honorable pair of patriots*! I advise him before he finishes his eulogium upon *John Fowler*, to apply to Major Bedenger, for the amount of the money which *his honorable friend* obtained fraudulently from the public treasury of the United States, while a member of Congress; but perhaps as Mr. Fowler is a *virtuous republican*! he had a right to double pay, and Mr. Bodley may have profited by the spoliation of the treasury—if so, mum! is the word.

As to the *honorable Harry Innes*, I am charged by Mr. Bodley, with calumniating him also, and that I have urged the "Editors of the *Western World*" to implicate his connections in the *Kentucky Spanish conspiracy*. These allegations I deny; but I now say to the honorable judge, and he must confess that it is extorted from me, by his officious step-son-in-law, that he was one of about 7 or 8, who in convention of 1788, was in favor of what was then emphatically called a *violent or total separation* of Kentucky from Virginia and the Union—that in Convention he spoke in favor of the measure, & that he so far forgot himself in the paroxysm of his zeal, as to say he felt like spilling blood! But to his honor be it recorded, it is believed to have been the only line in his life, that he ever was blood thirsty!!!

On this subject, I am well informed—and Judge Innes, not Mr. Bodley, is called on to deny if he dares! and yet, neither this, nor what was said of this honorable Judge! in my first notice of Mr. Bodley, has been published in the *Western World*. I would therefore ask this plain question—if I am the calumniator of the *honorable Harry Innes*—if I have used my influence to have him implicated, and if I have the patronage of "The *Western World*," why has not the *honorable Judge*? THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF 1788, made a conspicuous figure in the narrative of the *Kentucky Spanish association*? It must be obvious to every man of common sense, who has attended to the narrative of this association, that patronage was not necessary to procure the admission of intelligence. Why then has not the honorable Harry Innes! been directly and fully implicated? His honor must own! every one must confess! that it is owing to my moderation and forbearance—to my contributing nothing to that narrative, and that now, it is owing to the unjust and malevolent attacks made on me, by the tools of *Judge Innes*, and the other associates, that I have taken a part in the inculpation of this honorable Judge! For, my first determination was to take no part in the development, as I then thought, among other reasons, the real danger over; but my opinion is since very much changed, as facts have come to my knowledge.

Mr. Bodley is warned that he need not notice what is here said of his honor Judge Innes! it is only to what the honorable Judge! shall say in his proper person, that I shall hold my! If bound to answer.

Mr. Bodley has evinced too much ignorance, and too great a want of candour, to merit my attention to any thing he says, which does not immediately relate to myself. As an instance of his gross ignorance, or willful defiance of truth, I refer to what he has said about Judge Innes, as connected with the *Spanish association*. His want of candour is manifested by his eulogium on the *honorable John Fowler*! by his perversion of what I have said on the subject, of my approbation of the "Western World!" by his assertion, "that I detest the name of Republican;" which he calls a precious confession—by his observations on the pamphlet republished in the Gazette, and by other cases too numerous to be repeated.

Yet I shall freely avow my detestation of *the man*, who assumes the name of republican, as a cloak for his vices, follies, or impositions; and my detestation is the more animated, as I am attached to real republicanism, and yet, see its sacred name so often profaned by false and hypocritical pretenders.

The next and only things which I shall notice, are relative to the alteration of Entries suggested by Mr. Bodley. I find two cases referred to—the entry of Samuel Patterson for 12500 acres, on Johnson's fork of Licking—and the entry of William Walker for 21400 acres, on Raven creek. The *many others*, to which Mr. Bodley alludes by a *sweeping clause*, I leave to him and such as choose to search for them, and when they shall be specified, they shall be noticed; for altho' a man so profligate as Mr. Bodley on the subject of accusation, should merit only silent contempt; yet, considered as the instrument of men in power, he is not to be wholly neglected, for this consideration, and because it is a duty which I owe to myself, my children, and my friends, whenever a charge is made specific enough to be understood, I shall hold it worthy of discussion, and not otherwise; nor can any reasonable man expect more from me.

If Mr. Bodley means that as the deputy of Col. Marshall, acting in his office as Surveyor, I altered entries by way of amendment, at the request of the proprietor, or his agent, then I shall admit the charge; and well know, without Mr. Bodley's suggestion, that there are many cases in the Books, in my hand writing, where the fact will appear.

But if Mr. Bodley means more, or less than this, then I deny the allegation. And more than that, I charge him with being a false and malicious accuser! a base and villainous calumniator! and in my estimation a more despicable character cannot exist in society. Notwithstanding he should be the step-son-in-law of Judge Innes! the bosom friend of John Fowler! the accuser for the *Spanish association*! or the lackey of a daring adventurer!

Since writing the above, I have been to the office of Mr. Higgins, and examined the original books of entries, and to my eye, the entry of William Walker exhibits no alteration whatever! The entry of Samuel Patterson has been altered in a single word; of which there is a note in the margin under date of the 16th of August, 1784; but it was not done by me, it is not in my hand writing!!! Yet I have no doubt the book states the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and if it was my act, I should have no hesitation in making the avowal.

I need not repeat of Mr. Bodley that he is a *false and malicious accuser*! a *base and villainous calumniator*! These are terms, which every man possessed of the proper sense of feeling, will instinctively apply to him. But Mr. Bodley will be countenanced by those, who find in him an useful tool—an instrument of annoyance. The absence of Mr. Higgins from his office for a week, and an intention of calling on him again after his return, prevented an immediate reply to the charge of altering entries. At this time, the state of the weather, and an urgent call to another place, have determined me to make this reply, without those vouchers which I had intended to procure. The subject, however, is open to inspection, and I have confidence, that any man will satisfy himself by a comparison of my hand writing, of which the books afford many speci-

mens, with the alteration, and marginal note to the entry of William Walker, that the latter are not done by me.

It can but be a subject of regret with every well disposed person, as it is with myself. That political investigation, or a charge of official misconduct, should be turned upon personal considerations, or taken up by men ignorant of facts, destitute of character, void of reason and argument, and fit only to be calumniators—such as Mr. Bodley—while the real culprit withdraws himself, and is lost in the buzz and bustle, which is excited by his instruments, however unprincipled or contemptible.

That I have some enemies, for causes originating with themselves, and who unwilling to meet me upon a correct state of facts, or in the field of argument, would depress me by means of their tools, is what I well know, and the public at least suspect. I can but feel the inequality of a contest, between a private citizen, & men in power, who surrounded by their minions, have ever detachments at command, to defame their adversaries, or eulogize themselves. The great body of the people uninformed as to real facts, can know only what they hear, and often hear without the means of correctly judging. Therefore, frequent and bold assertion assumes the place of proof, without regard to the source from whence it comes. But I shall not indulge in these reflections. My situation is almost without a precedent. I have dared to raise my voice, as to some particulars, against men who have my property at their disposal, and by a blow, may annihilate my labours for twenty years. Did I not foresee this? Yes, and I would have avoided it, but I had duties to fulfill, which were in my estimation paramount pecuniary considerations, as they successively presented themselves to my view. I have been forced into the conflict by circumstances and events over which I had no controul. I have been brought to a point, where it became necessary to submit to imputations and injustice, in silence, or to speak at the risk of still greater outrage, and in these cases I have not long hesitated. The same determination will bear me through whatever may be the result. I regret one thing, which is, that afflicted as I am, I have replied in a tone of severity which may have the appearance of ill nature to those who do not consider that I am perfectly on the defensive. But to what purpose do I multiply words? There are indeed, political objects of great importance to the public, and about which it is impossible for me as a citizen whose every hope and every prospect is concentrated here, to be indifferent. Willingly would I assist in placing those in their true point of view before the people, and their representatives. Happy shall I be if the proper use is made of the light which has been produced. It is however, not for me to dictate. I have confidence in the public virtue, and the public spirit of the country, that all will be done which these require, and in this confidence I repose myself upon the representatives of the nation, both local and general.

H. MARSHALL.

Nov. 7th 1806.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

(CONTINUED.)

No. XVIII.

CONCLUDED.

About this time, arrived from Canada, the famous Doctor (now col.) Connelly. His ostensible business, was to enquire after, and repossess himself of some lands he formerly held at the falls of Ohio: but I believe his real business was to found the disposition of leading men of the district, respecting this Spanish business. He knew that both Col. Muter & myself, had given it all the opposition in convention, we were able to do; and before he left the district, paid us a visit, though neither of us had the honor of the least acquaintance with him. He was introduced by Col. John Campbell (formerly a prisoner taken by the Indians, and confined in Canada) who privately informed us of the proposition he meant to make. He presently entered upon his subject—urged the great importance the navigation of the Mississippi must be of, to the inhabitants of the west-

ern waters, showed the absolute necessity of our possessing it, and concluded with assurances, that were we disposed to assert our right respecting that navigation, Lord Dorchester was most cordially disposed to give us powerful assistance.—That his lordship had (I think he said) 4000 British troops in Canada beside two regiments at Detroit, and could furnish us with arms, ammunition, clothing and money.—That with this assistance, we might possess ourselves of New-Orleans—fortify the Balise at the mouth of the river, and keep possession in spite of the utmost efforts of Spain to the contrary.

He made very confident professions of Lord Dorchester's wishes to cultivate the most friendly intercourse with the people of this country, and of his own desire to become serviceable to us, and with so much seeming sincerity, that had I not been acquainted with his character as a man of Intrigue and artful address, I should in all probability, have given him my confidence.—I told him that the minds of the people of this country, were so strongly prejudiced against the British, not only from the circumstances attending the late war; but from a persuasion that the Indians were at this time; stimulated by them against us; and that so long as those Savages continued to commit such horrid cruelties on our defenceless frontiers, and were received as friends, and allies by the British at Detroit, it would be impossible for them to be convinced of the sincerity of Lord Dorchester's offers, let his professions be ever so strong; and that if his Lordship would have us believe him really disposed to be our friend, he must begin by shewing his disapprobation of the ravages of the Indians. He admitted of the justice of my observation, and said he had urged the same to his lordship before he left Canada. He says that Lord Dorchester observed that the Indians were free and independent nations, and had a right to make peace & war as they thought fit; and that he could not with propriety interfere.—He promises, however, on his return, to repeat his arguments to his lordship on this subject and hopes, he says, to succeed.—At taking his leave, he begged very politely, the favour of our correspondence—we both promised him, on his beginning the matter, and devising the means. I did not ask him whether Lord Dorchester had authorized him to make these offers to us in his name or not; nor did he in direct terms inform me—indeed I had some doubts of the propriety of the question. Gen. Scott informs me that in a conversation he had with him on the same subject he was more explicit, and informed him that he was authorized by Lord Dorchester, to use his name on this occasion.

It appears plain to me that the offers of Lord Dorchester, as well as those of Spain, are founded on a supposition, that it is a fact, that we are about to separate from the union; else why are those offers not made to Congress?—We shall I fear, never be safe from the machinations of our enemies, as well internal as external, until we have a separate government of our own, and are received into the union as a federal member.

I have the honor to be with the most respectful esteem and regard, your most obedient, and very humble servant,
T. MARSHALL.
No. II.

Mount Vernon, March 27th, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE duly received your letter, dated the 12th of February.—If I was greatly alarmed at the nature of the transactions mentioned in it, I was not less obliged to you for communicating so clear an account of them.—It is true I had previously received some verbal and written informations on the subject, of a similar tenor; but none which placed the affair in such an alarming point of view, as that in which I now behold it.

Not knowing of any certain conveyance for this letter, which might justify me in being more explicit, I will delay writing more fully until some safer method of bringing my sentiments to you can be obtained. In the meantime, as I know you are sincerely devoted to the interest of your country, and warmly attached to the Union at large, I shall hope you will persist in taking the most discreet and effectual measures for obtaining as accurate a knowledge as possible of the transactions in your quarter, a report of which I shall earnestly request to be favour-

ed with, whenever you shall have the power of transmitting it through a confidential channel; or, if it shall have been found necessary, whenever acypher shall be established between us: For without some such precautions, a miscarriage of letters on such delicate subjects, might be attended with very disadvantageous consequences.

With the greatest esteem and regard, I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

G. WASHINGTON.

Col. THOMAS MARSHALL.

No. III.

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 11th of September, I must beg you to accept my thanks for the pleasing communication which it contains of the good disposition of the people of Kentucky towards the government of the United States. I never doubted but that the operations of this government, if not perverted by prejudice or evil designs, would inspire the citizens of America with such confidence in it, as effectually to do away those apprehensions which, under the former confederation our best men entertained of divisions among ourselves, or allurements from other nations; I am, therefore, happy to find that such a disposition prevails in your part of the country as to remove any idea of that evil, which a few years ago you so much dreaded.

I shall receive with great satisfaction and with due thanks any information of a public or private nature that you may think proper to communicate to me from your district. These communications will be the more grateful, as we seldom hear the particulars of any transactions from that quarter; and the intelligence often comes through such channels, as in a great measure prevent confidence being placed in it.

With very great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most ob't serv't,

G. WASHINGTON.

THOS. MARSHALL, Esq.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Extract of a letter dated Trinidad, August 16.

"On the 7th inst, an express was received from the Governor of Curacao, informing that a Squadron had been seen passing that island, which was supposed to be Miranda. On the 9th it was confirmed by an express from Don Juan Manuel Salas, commanding at Coro, and that the enemy had landed and taken possession of the fort and town, our troops have retired to the heights without making opposition. On this news the first division of the armed force marched under the command of major general Matreo Perez, having for his second don Francisco Caravano, who will be the executive officer, for the other is very old and infirm, though suitable to give orders; and the second and third divisions successively followed, consisting of a motley crew of all ranks and description, under the immediate command of the Captain-General and his retinue, consisting of custom-house officers and other great personages!

"According to the general's account he will have an army of nearly 10,000. But this multitude being militia who have never seen a shot fired, will but occasion confusion and dismay. Even the regiment of Carracas has not an officer of tried valor, they are a corps of mulcadians who think of nothing but well cut cloaths and fine feathers. This is not the Spanish infantry of the times of Carlos First, and Philip the second. It is whispered that Miranda took the fort at Coro by assault, and that twenty of our troops were killed, among whom is the eldest son of Caravano, and the commanding officer don Joseph de la Vega, a poor emigrant from Santa Domingo, whom the general had placed there.

"On the same day that Miranda landed at Coro, was burned by the hands of the common *bangman*, his picture which had been found on one of the prisoners at Puerto Cavellos, and also his proclamations, commissions and colours of three stripes, red, blue and yellow, taken in the schooners."

FAYETTE COUNTY, &c.

TAKEN up by Daniel Carter, living one mile from the Cross Plains, one IRON GRAY MARE, with a bald face, three years old, branded on the left buttock S. Appraised to 60 dollars.
JULY, 1806, 3:†



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 17.

We understand that a Bill for taking the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a Convention, passed the Senate, but was rejected by a large majority in the House of Representatives.

A Bill for the redemption, within a given time, of lands sold for the non-payment of taxes, has passed the house of Representatives by a considerable majority, and will, in all probability pass the Senate. The Bill provides that all lands not sold for want of purchasers, shall be taken by the State for the taxes; subject to redemption.

Captain Lewis, commander of the Missouri exploring party, passed through Frankfort last week on his return to the City of Washington. He is accompanied by a chief of the Mandan tribe of Indians.

Mr. Choteau, with a company of Ojage Indians, who accompanied Captain Lewis, arrived in town on Saturday evening last, on their way to the seat of the Federal Government.

We are authorized to say, that F. L. GRUNDY, Esq. is a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor of this State. The early nomination of other candidates, alone induces Mr. Grundy to permit his name to be announced thus early.

Extract of a letter, from a Gentleman in the Army, to a Gentleman in this place, dated, Fort Adams, October 19, 1806.

"Had I written by the last mail, I should have told you that our difficulties with the Spaniards on the other side of the river were amicably adjusted.

"On the arrival of General Wilkinson at Natchitoches, he dispatched Col. Oulding to Nacogdoches, with orders to the Governor General, who had lately arrived at that place to withdraw his Catholic Majesty's troops from the territory claimed by the United States. After some explanations between them, the orders were complied with, and the business considered at least suspended, until orders should be received from their respective governments. The Militia of the two territories, except the Dragoons were dismissed, and the Spanish prisoners released.

Two days since an express arrived here with information that the treacherous enemy had again crossed the Sabine, and avowed their determination to contend for the soil.

Nacogdoches is strongly reinforced. The American troops were to have marched on the 14th inst. towards the Sabine, and will commence the attack, wherever they meet the Spaniards within the American boundary."

Extract of a letter from Natchitoches, dated October 6.

"Immediately after Gen. Wilkinson's arrival here, Col. Oulding visited Governor Cordero, the commander in chief on the frontier on Texas, at Nacogdoches—the Col. returned on the 2d inst. and the greater part of the militia which had arrived are discharged. Yet every kind of preparation is making for movement, and it is said the regular troops will march towards the Sabine in four or five days.

"Herrera with the Spanish forces has recrossed the Sabine and taken post at the lower ford, on the road to Nacogdoches. It is asserted and believed, that the Spanish commander has positive orders to defend the ground to the Anoyafunda, seven miles from this place, and from all his measures and movements, it would appear that Gen. Wilkinson is determined to assert our jurisdiction to the left bank of the Sabine. We may therefore look for a conflict in which our general is sure of triumph—with his regular troops and Farar's dragoons, or he would not have sent home the militia. And thus he spares the public treasure, and fights the battles of his country—leaving the back-biting whisperer, the unprincipled slanderer and a pack of political mushrooms, who envy what they cannot emulate, to exult in the fancied success of their infamous devices to blast his character."

NATCHEZ, October 28.

A gentleman who arrived last evening from Natchitoches, informs us that Gen. Wilkinson marched with all the troops of that place for Sabine, on the 2d instant, for the purpose of establishing a garrison on the bank of that river—and that the chief commander of all the Spanish

forces assured the general that he would oppose him to the utmost of his ability.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 27. Late arrivals at New-York and Philadelphia, give us intelligence of the utmost importance.

By the arrival of the ship Hardware at the former place, Liverpool dates to the 4th, and London dates to the 3d of September are received.

On the day the Hardware failed, it was reported that Mr. FOX was DEAD, that the Negotiations for peace were broken off, and that Lord Lauderdale was on his way home.

With respect to Mr. Fox, Liverpool papers (which are to the 4th Sept. inclusive) state that he was tapped a second time on the 30th of August, and had 14 quarts of fetid water taken from him; the report of his death, therefore, is probably not without foundation.

The fears of invasion, which were lately so prevalent at Lisbon, that many British merchants were fleeing off their property, had very much abated. At Madrid the opinion of peace was so prevalent that the discount upon the Vales had fallen from 57 to 50 per cent.

Lord St. Vincent, with a number of ships, was in the Tagus, and a considerable addition to his force was under orders for sailing.

The London papers state that the last Hamburg mail brought accounts that Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion. All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The incapacity of France is the cause assigned for the preparations. Bonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Friesland, Embden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the new king of Holland, and has sent his army to carry his views into effect.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the ship Ocean from Bourdeaux, Paris papers to the 6th, and Bourdeaux papers to the 11th September have been received.

Paris advices to the 6th of September, state, that the emperor of Russia had refused to ratify the treaty, which his minister, D'Oubril, had entered into with the French government.—That the Emperor Napoleon had ordered a new levy of eighty thousand men in the southern departments of France.—That extraordinary levies of troops had been ordered in Russia—and that the British ambassador, Lord Lauderdale, was at Paris on 6th of September.

HAMBURG, August 25.

The Prussians have quitted the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser; the province of Lauenburg is restored to the Swedes, by which cession the King of Sweden has obtained every thing he wished for. Time will explain these phenomena.

HANOVER, Aug. 24.

The greatest military activity prevails in and around this city—at this moment transports with recruits, and horses to remount the cavalry, are arriving.

The fortress of Hamelin is provisioned for several months, and the garrison completed, as also that of Nieubourg.

The Swedish schooner Fanny, captain Hand, from St. Bartholomews, which arrived at Charleston on the 4th inst. touched at Cape Francois. To the politeness of the owner we are indebted for the following information: The emperor of Hayti exercises the most despotic government, like his prototype, in France, over his unfortunate subjects. He has lately been in Aux Cayes, and dissolved the administration without ceremony. He has declared that he wishes to see no foreigners in his ports—that his subjects must learn to do without the luxuries which they formerly received from America, and live solely upon the produce of the Island. He anticipates the time, and is preparing for the event, when France will be at liberty to attack them; when all the ports shall be blockaded, or his seaports destroyed, and they to seek for shelter in the fastnesses among the mountains. Here they will make their great, their last stand; already accustomed to depend for their support and comfort, solely on the produce of their own soil, it will be a difficult matter to dislodge them or bring them to terms of starvation. The emperor pays great attention to the plantations; all the idlers in the cities are compelled to go out and work for their living; an example worthy of being followed by more refined governments.—The black inhabitants

are much dissatisfied with their emperor and his government and often times complain of his tyranny, although death is the consequence.—Cour.

COL. BURR.

From the Palladium.

COMMUNICATION.

On Wednesday the 5th inst. when it was currently reported and generally believed in this place, that Colonel Burr had left Lexington. Joseph H. Daviess attorney for the United States for this district, appeared in court and after some preliminary observations calculated to excite great expectation, read the affidavit which appears in this paper, and moved the court for a capias against Colonel Burr, and for compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The judge conceiving the application of a novel nature, and the form very unusual, took time to consider. It happened that Colonel Burr had not left Lexington and on hearing of this proceeding, sent a messenger to Frankfort, to inform the court that he should on the day following present himself to meet an enquiry.—On Friday Colonel Burr arrived in Frankfort attended by several gentlemen from Lexington; on Saturday morning he presented himself in court, his appearance caused much sensation—to his enemies it was evident chagrin—to the impartial, that is to nine-tenths in the house, it gave the utmost satisfaction.

Before Colonel Burr came into court the judge delivered his opinion, which may be seen in this paper. Colonel Burr rose and in a brief impressive manner stated his surprise at a proceeding so extraordinary at a time when he was supposed to have left the State, with some other remarks which cannot be correctly detailed, and offered to meet, and invited any investigation in any form, provided it were prompt.

Mr. Daviess professed to be ready to proceed as soon as the witnesses could be had, and on consulting the marshal, said that the attendance of the witnesses could be procured by Tuesday evening; that he would engage to proceed on Wednesday morning, and that in case an indictment should be found, that he would also be ready to proceed forthwith to the trial.—to this Col. Burr assented. A grand jury was empanelled from persons in court, immediately sworn and adjourned to attend on the next Wednesday morning, when they would receive a charge from the judge. On the same day subpoenas being granted, the deputy marshals were sent to Louisville, Jeffersonville, Lexington, Danville and other places to summon witnesses, principally persons supposed to be the confidants of Colonel Burr.

These events have circulated rapidly throughout the country and generally mingled with error and exaggeration, excited great solicitude and expectation. On Wednesday (yesterday) this town was crowded with persons from all quarters, beyond any former example; all was eagerness and impatience. The witnesses who had been summoned attended without an exception, the court was opened, the grand jury was called and appeared. Just as the judge was expected to deliver his charge, Mr. Daviess rose and moved that the grand jury might be dismissed, declaring that he was not prepared to proceed with the enquiry, by reason of the absence of a witness whom he deemed material. The disappointment and chagrin of a crowded audience may be conceived, but the ridicule and laughter which followed was universal. The public sentiment which had all along been strongly in favour of Colonel Burr, now burst forth without disguise. There is not time to comment on these transactions, but two or three facts may tend to disclose the motive of this prosecution, which is generally viewed as a persecution.

At the time it was commenced it was believed that Colonel Burr had left the State.

Mr. Daviess swears that the information he had received, convinced his mind of the truth of the charge;—Why was not this information given to the grand jury?

The subpoenas returned then the names of the twelve witnesses, all of whom attended, one more was desired by Mr. Daviess, this one was by him stated to be, a gentleman of Jeffersonville, (opposite Louisville), on the Ohio) who had some days previous gone to Vincennes, to attend the Legislature of the Indiana territory, of which he is a member.—this legislature had commenced on the 5th inst. Mr. Daviess did not profess to have had any communication with this gentleman directly or indirectly.—hence this testimony could have no influence with Mr. Daviess in giving his affidavit or in instituting the prosecution.

There is some reason to believe that the absence of this gentleman and the occasion of it, were known to Mr. D. when the grand jury were summoned on Saturday.

Colonel Burr has throughout this business conducted himself with that calmness, moderation and firmness which have characterized him through life.—He evinced an earnest desire for a full

and speedy investigation; free from irritation or emotion, he excited the strongest sensation of respect and friendship in the breast of every impartial person present.

On Saturday last, Judge Innes delivered the following opinion on the subject of the motion against Col. Burr, made by the federal attorney on Wednesday preceding:

THE UNITED STATES,

Versus

AARON BURR.

Motion to award process, to arrest the defendant on suspicion of having committed a "High misdemeanor," to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The motion made by Mr. attorney on the third day of this term, is predicated upon the fifth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States."

"That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending, shall upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years."

The evidence in support of the motion is in the following words, viz.

[Here follows the affidavit of J. H. Daviess, published in our last.]

The questions to be considered,—Has this court a power to award process against the accused, and to compel the attendance of witnesses upon this motion—and if the court has such power, is the evidence adduced sufficient to warrant the measure.

Four kinds of proceeding have been known and pursued in order to convict persons of crimes and misdemeanors—1st. By an application to a justice or judge out of court—2d. By preferring an indictment to a grand jury—3d. By presentment of the grand jury—and the 4th, By information.

The present application is not embraced by either of these modes of proceeding.—It is a new case, resting on the discretion of the court, and as this decision may be considered a precedent in future, I have thought my duty to take time and mature the subject, because the proposed measure being preventative—no injury would arise by a little delay. No instance has occurred (within my recollection,) since I have become acquainted with judicial proceedings, where a crime or misdemeanor has been committed, of a motion being made to a court to award process, to arrest the offender in the first instance; neither have I knowledge of the existence of a law to authorize it.

In any case where a court awards process it is predicated upon some previous act already done, which gives the court cognizance of the subject and brings the case in a legal shape before that tribunal; this being performed, the power to adopt every necessary measure to attain the object and end of the law and to perfect justice is vested in a court.

The magnitude of this case, not only as it relates to the community—but to the accused, requires that the proceedings be pursued with regularity, caution and circumspection.—If the facts stated in the affidavit be true, the project ought to be prevented and the offender punished. Yet in doing this, the regular legal steps pointed out by usage or by law, ought to be pursued. If on the other hand the accused be innocent, the strong arm of power ought to be confined within its proper limits—the known rules of proceeding—and on no occasion but extreme necessity ought a judge to be induced to exercise a power which rests on discretion.—The law then becomes unknown, and the best judge may be considered a tyrant, because it then depends upon his whim and caprice. It will not be uniform, but is liable to change with the opinion of every judge.

These reflections extend to the general principle arising out of this case.—Admit however that they are erroneous—to award process would be improper—it would be an act of oppression; because there is not legal evidence before the court to authorize an arrest of the person accused. The evidence is the oath of a person, who has been informed by one not upon oath, that the deponent believes the fact to be true. I have no doubt of the truth of the affidavit—that is, that the deponent has been informed of the fact stated,

and it is impossible that the fact as stated is true—yet it is not legal evidence, and not being legal evidence the court cannot act upon it.

Upon this view of the subject, I am compelled to declare, that as the case is a new one—as no precedent has been shewn to justify such a proceeding—as the law is silent on the subject—and as there are two other modes of proceeding which are regular and well understood, viz. by applying to a judge out of court and obtaining a warrant upon legal evidence—or by the court ordering a grand jury to be summoned *instantly*, and preferring an indictment—this motion is overruled.

The following is a list of the witnesses who were summoned by direction of Mr. Daviess, to give testimony against Col. Burr every one of whom attended:

Sam. N. Luckett,	Jefferson,
William Fleckner,	do.
Benjamin Sebastian,	do.
John Jordan, jun.	Fayette,
Thomas Bodley,	do.
Jesse Bledsoe,	do.
Thomas P. Reed,	Mercer,
John Adair,	do.
Thomas T. Davis,	Indiana Territory,
Charles Lynch,	Shelby,
John Brown,	Franklin.

The following is the last order of the court in this extraordinary case:—

The grand jury empanelled and sworn to enquire, &c. on the third day of this term, and who were adjourned over to this day, being called, appeared in court agreeable to adjournment.

And thereupon came also the attorney for the United States, and suggested to the court, that although all the witnesses actually summoned on behalf of the United States attended, yet he could not now proceed on the enquiry intended for the grand jury; because David Floyd, a witness on behalf of the United States, for whom the marshal had been sent with a subpoena to Jeffersonville, his usual residence, could not be had during the session of the Indiana legislature, now in session, of which he was a member, and that his attendance was indispensable.

It is thereupon ordered, that the grand jury be discharged, &c.

(A copy.) Attest,
Thomas Tunstall, C. K. D. C.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Queries, addressed to the U. S. Attorney, by his friend
EXCANTATION.

Were you not informed, before your illegal motion was submitted to the court, that Col. Burr had left Lexington, and could not have it in his power to meet the charges against him? Is it a fact that the grand jury were discharged by you, for want of evidence, without one witness being examined, although every one did attend who had been summoned?

If Mr. Floyd evidence would have been sufficient to convict Col. Burr, why were so many others summoned?

For what purpose were the witnesses summoned, as they were not examined?

What has been the expense of this farcical prosecution, and who pays it?

Did not an avowed enemy to Col. Burr, obtain a copy of your affidavit, previous to its being presented to the court? For what purpose was it granted?

Which do you think the most likely, that the citizens will address the legislature for the removal of Judge Sebastian, or that they will address the president for your removal?

GEORGE ANDERSON,
INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

T O R E N T
FOR the ensuing year, that VALUABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of Lexington, late in the possession of Walker Baylor; for further information apply to the subscriber living in Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.
Nov. 1st, 1806. 3w.

G R E A T B A R G A I N S .

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACT OF LAND, to wit—

1st. of 7 1/2 acres, adjoining the lands of John Moxam esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint shingled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,

276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Castleman and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also,

200 acres adjoining below on the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also,

250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also,

161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also,

169 acres adjoining above on the creek—also,

137 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also,

211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats, and a part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, M. rec. county, near Delany's ferry, or to the subscribers in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.
September 29th, 1806.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

COMPLAINTS OF THE POOR.

By ROBERT SOUTHEY.

And wherefore do the poor complain?
The rich man ask'd of me:—
Come walk abroad with me, I said,
And I will answer thee.

'Twas evening, and the frozen streets
Were cheerless to behold;
And we were wrapt and coated well,
And yet we were a-cold.

We met an old bare-headed man,
His locks were few and white;
I ask'd him what he did abroad,
In that cold winter night.

'Twas bitter keen, indeed, he said,
But at home no fire had he;
And, therefore, he had come abroad,
To ask for charity.

We met a young bare-footed child,
Upon a stone to rest,
I ask'd her what she did abroad,
When the wind blew so cold?

She said, her father was at home,
And he lay sick a-bed;
And, therefore, was it she was sent
Abroad to beg her bread.

We saw a woman sitting down
Upon a stone to rest,
She had a baby at her back,
Another at her breast.

I ask'd her why she loiter'd there
When the wind was so chill;
She turn'd her head and bade the child
That scream'd behind, be still.

She told us that her husband serv'd,
A soldier far away;
And, therefore, to her parish she
Was begging back her way.

We met a girl: her dress was loose,
And sunken was her eye;
Who, with the wanton's hollow voice,
Address'd the passers by.

I ask'd her what there was in guilt,
That could her heart allure
To shame, disease, and late remorse?
She answer'd she was poor.

I turn'd me to the rich man then,
For silently stood he;
You ask'd me why the poor complain,
And these have answer'd thee.

SMOOTH READING.

WHEN preparation became necessary in Holland, for the reception of the new King, it was also necessary the Grand Pensioner (Schimmelpenninck) should resign: On which Myneer Van Leyden, Van Westbarendrecht moved that Myneer Cornelius Vos Van Steenwyk Tot Don Egenhof, should be appointed Provisionary Pensioner in the room of Myneer R. J. Schimmelpenninck resigned. [B. Cent.]

A communication to the Editor of the Baltimore Evening-Post, on punning, concludes thus:

"Even my servants have got into this ridiculous habit of punning. I addressed one of them the other day, with Sam. how does the dinner-table look?" "Very sour, sir," replied the valet. "Sour said I, what do you mean your puppy?" "Why, sir, there is nothing yet on the table but the PICKLES."

COPY OF A LOVE-LETTER.

From an officer in the army, to a widow, whom he had never seen.

Though I never, Madam, had the happiness to see you—no, not even so much as in picture, and consequently can no more tell what complexion you are of than he who lives in the remotest part of China. I am, nevertheless, passionate in love with you; and this affection has taken such a deep root in my heart, that of my confidence! I should die a martyr for you with as much cheerfulness as thousands have done for their religion, who were as ignorant of the truth for which they died, as I am of your ladyship.

This declaration, Madam, may perhaps surprise you; but you will cease to wonder what it was that not only gave birth to my passion, but has effectually confirmed it. Last week, having occasion to ride into Surrey about some particular business, I noticed, not far from the road, a most magnificent seat. My curiosity was instantly raised to know the owner of so beautiful a pile; and being informed that it belonged to your ladyship, I began that very moment to have a strange inclination for you. When, therefore, I was further assured that some two thousand acres of the best land in England, appertained to this noble fabric, together with a fine park, delightful gardens, variety of fish ponds, and other defensible conveniences, I then fell up to the ears in love, and resolved to enlist myself among the number of your humble servants and sincere admirers.

"The owner of so many fine things," said I to myself, "must needs be the finest woman in the world. What tho' she may be old, her trees are green; what tho' she may have lost the lilies and roses in her cheeks, she has enough left in her garden! What tho' she should

be barren, her fields are sufficiently fruitful!"

With these thoughts in my head, I alighted from my horse, and at once became so enamoured with your ladyship, that I told my passion to every tree in the park! and by the by, they are the tallest, straightest, loveliest, finest shaped trees I ever beheld in my life.

I now appeal to your ladyship, whether any lover was ever influenced with more solid motives than your devoted humble servant.—Those who are wholly captivated by beauty, will infallibly find their passion decay with those transitory charms that first attracted their regard; and those who pretend to admire a woman merely for the qualities of her mind, must consider her soul as abstracted from her body; but he who loves not a woman in the flesh as well as in the spirit, is only fit, in my opinion, to make love to a spectre whereas my passion, the sincerity of which you cannot possibly doubt, is built on the same foundation with your house, grows with your trees, and will daily increase with your estate.

For any thing I know to the contrary, you may be the handsomest woman in the kingdom, but whether you are so or not, signifies little, while you have fortune enough to fix my affection. I am a soldier by profession; and as I have fought for pay, by heaven's blessing, I mean to love for money!

All your other suitors would speak the same language, if they were equally honest, and should you favour this blunt address by making choice of me, I can add, for your comfort that you will be the first woman upon record from the creation to the present hour, who ever loved a man for telling her the truth.

I am, Madam, yours, &c.
R. T.

BONAPARTE.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

MR. THOMAS, JUN.
I send you the following extract for republication. It originally appeared in a South Carolina paper of September, 1793, as an extract of a letter from general Bonaparte, at Toulon, to an American at Bourdeaux, and was supposed to be authentic.

The former sentiments of that extraordinary man will amuse the speculative, and his remarks on the American republic cannot but be peculiarly interesting. The reader will form his own opinion how far his anticipations of the fate of our Colonies are realized; and how far true, of the consequences of its FALL.

EXTRACT.

"You soon depart for the western and I for the eastern hemisphere. A new career of action is open before me, and I hope to unite my name with new and great events, and with the unrivalled greatness of the republic. You go to unite yourself once more, with a people, among whom I behold, at once the simple ages of Rome, and the luxury of her decline; where I see the taste, the sensibility and the science of Athens without her factions, and the valor of Sparta without her discipline.

"As a citizen of the world I would address your country in the following language. Every man and nation is ambitious; ambition grows with power, as the blaze of the vertical sun is most fierce.—Cherish therefore, a national spirit; strengthen your political institutions; remember that armies and navies are of the same use in the world, as the police in London or Paris, and soldiers are not made like a potter's vessel in a minute.

"Cultivate union, or your empire will be but a Colossus of gold, fallen on the earth, broken in pieces, and the prey of foreign and domestic Saracens. If you are wise your republic will be permanent; and perhaps Washington will be hailed as the founder of a glorious and happy empire, when the name of Bonaparte shall be obscured by succeeding revolutions."

THE total amount of unredeemed Public Debt of Great Britain, was on the first of February, 1806, £547,160, 561. Irish debt, £38,304,052. German English debt, £6,860,384.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.

DRUGGIST,
No. 30 Market street, between Front & Second streets, Philadelphia.

AS received of late arrivals, a fresh supply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst which are—

700 lbs. Camphor	10 bds. vials, ass'td.
2000 lbs. Peruv. bark	15 crates apoth. glass
4000 bottles fresh Castor oil	3 cases cantharides
6700 Canella Alba	150 wt. gamboge
500 doz. trusses	1000 wt. rhubarb
20 cases Glauber salts	600 wt. annotta
100 lbs. opium	200 wt. white wax
2000 lbs. Gentian root	10 boxes assafetida
2000 lbs. cream Tartar	2500 wt. antimony

with every article in the Drug line. Country merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will be supplied on liberal terms at a long credit. Any orders from his friends in the Western Country will be received with gratitude and executed with punctuality and dispatch.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 2^d instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry, latter in Lexington, will be attended to by the public's humble servant.

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Mayville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK
STATE LOTTERY, No. V.
For the purpose of Literature, and other purposes.

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are
30,000 Dollars,
20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars.

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks to a prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT
G. & R. WAITE'S
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York, At 6 and a half dollars, until the first of October, when they will advance to 7, and continue advancing as the drawing approaches. By enclosing Bank notes (post paid) to G. & R. WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctually returned by post, to any amount, and the earliest advice sent to adventurers of their success.—The public are requested to remark, that the drawing of the New-York Lottery is managed in so correct a manner, as not to be subject to error. The time of drawing, and payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed by the State Legislature. Schemes at large enclosed with Tickets.—The many Capital Prizes sold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries, (lists of which will also be enclosed) it is presumed, will be an additional inducement to distant adventurers to purchase of them.

New-York, Aug. 1806.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddling business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples, something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, & black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT.

TAKEN up by Henry Colhurst, living in Lexington, one BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, branded on the left shoulder with a stirrup, some saddle spots—appraised to 45 dollars.—This stray followed some travellers from the Dry Ridge on the Cincinnati road.

CH. HUMPHRYS,

Nov. 4th 1806. * 3t.

THE subscriber having erected a

FULLING-MILL.

On Boone's Creek, one mile from the Cross Plains, at ten from Lexington; which is now in complete order, and having learned the FULLING BUSINESS in all its various branches, with one of the first workmen in Pennsylvania, and also worked a mill of his own in that State upwards of twenty years—flatters himself that he is capable of DYING and DRESSING CLOTH, (perhaps) as well as any other in the State of Kentucky, and on as cheap terms. He therefore solicits a share of the public patronage; assures them his best exertions shall not be wanted to render complete satisfaction to accommodate distant customers. CLOTH for dressing will be received at T. & R. Barr's, merchants in Lexington, and at Mr. Polton's, in Winchester, where he will attend on Monday's of every court week and return the Cloths dressed agreeable to directions, on the next courts.

Wheat, Corn, Rye, Hemp, Pork, &c. will be received in payment, at the market prices.

WM. M'CALL.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR
For sale at this office.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,	} WINES,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,	
10 — Madeira L. P.	
10 — Sherry,	
4 — Colemanar,	
4 — Port,	
8 — Pepper,	
19 — Brimstone,	
6 — Allum,	
15 — Copperas,	
10 — Ginger,	} TEAS
10 — Madder,	
8 — Chocolate,	
50 boxes Segars,	
1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,	
Logwood,	
10 boxes Young Hyson,	
10 do. Hyson Skin,	
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,	
Raisons in kegs,	

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, or others, upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the stone house, opposite Samuel & George Trotters, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of

GOODS, 17

which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, about the first of June last, a bright bay Gelding, six or seven years old, about fifteen hands one inch high, blind of one eye (the eye is sunk) with a long switch tail (the tail is round, no brand that I recollect). The above reward to be paid on the delivery of the horse to me in Lexington, or by giving such information as will enable me to get him again, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

August, 19, 1806. tf.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT ROOM

on Main Street, in a public part of the Town.

Enquire of the printer.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their assiduous endeavours to obtain and preserve.

Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellott, Esq. Peterburgh, near Versailles, Woodford county—to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county—or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

AUGUST 1st, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Joseph Taylor, sen. living in Woodford county, near Forman's mill, a

Bay horse,

near four years old, about nine years old, both hind feet nearly white, and one white on the off fore foot, has a fear of a side appears to have been done by the hind part of a pack saddle, with some other faddle spots, has four curls in his forehead, branded on the near buttock with something appearing at present like a T. Appraised to 55 dollars. Certified under my hand this 8th day of October, 1806.

RICH. M. THOMAS, J. P.

Clarke County, to wit.

TAKEN UP by John Warren, living near Winchester, one

SORREL GELDING,

two or three years old last spring, about 13 1/2 hands high, with a blaze face, 3 white feet, branded on the near shoulder with a T, appraised to 40 dollars. A copy, Teste

THOS. SCOTT, J. P. C. C.

St. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER,

will be held at Mr. Wm. Satterwhite's Tavern, in Lexington, on Monday 1st December next. DINNER will be on table at half past two o'clock. The attendance of members is requested punctually at 12 o'clock. By order of the President.

W. MACBEAN, Sec'y

August 20, 1806.

DANIEL BRINER.

TOBACCONIST.

LATELY from Philadelphia, has commenced business in Major Morrison's house, adjoining Mr. Edward West, on High-street, where he will manufacture, and always have for sale a large and general assortment of Tobacco, wholesale and retail, on terms lower than heretofore offered in this town. Professing himself master of his business, and intending to carry it on extensively, the most liberal credit will be given to Merchants and Traders, and the mode of payment made easy.

Lexington, Oct. 21, 1806. 3m

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington—5th September, 1806.



TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in Willis's New Fashioned SHOES.

In ancient times the bards foretold. The rhyming trade would ne'er grow old—'Tis true in these more modern times, Mechanics manufacture rymes; Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part To imitate the rhyming art, And WILLIS in these rhyming times Must surely weave a web of rymes. Ladies here I beg to mention, (Claimants of his first attention) Hand some shoes in every part, Is Willis's master piece of art— He shoes does make, which Queens might handle.

The neatly plain, the brilliant spangle, Improves new fashions as they rise, And makes some spangled shoes with ties. Coflack boots, and fair tops too, Made neater here than any where, All forts and fizes well assorted, Made of leather, the best imported, And now to tell you where he lives, And first attention there he gives, To orders sent both far and near, He'll fit you well you need not fear: Main-street, next door to neighbor Noel, Those who know this, possess a jewel; But not to make description fainter, 'Tis opposite Mentelle the painter; Adjoining the shop of Aaron Woodruff, Who makes you shoes quite good enough. To tell you this, my mind did labor Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor. If ladies send a pattern shoe, He'll make them neatly to fit you. Believing this the best expedient, He now remains their most obedient.

RICHARD WILLIS,

Two or three Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

Lexington August 18, 1806.

Monday, November 3^d, 1806.

THE Trustees of the town of Lexington met and adopted the following Ordinance, viz. Be it ordained that no Hucker shall be permitted to purchase in Market during Market hours, any article whatever, which such Hucker is known usually to sell or expose to sale, under the penalty of Ten Dollars for each offence, to be recovered and appropriated as other fines are, and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette three weeks successively.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm.

A Copy At.

JOHN WATKINS, CLK

SEMPER REFUGET.

NOW PUBLISHING

BY

BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,

No. 70, State Street, Boston, (Mass.)

THE EMERALD,

A LITERARY PAPER,

Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.

PRICE \$3 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE ONE IN ADVANCE.

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

SWAN TAVERN.

JOHN JONES,

Respectfully informs his friends

and the public, that he has opened a

House of ENTERTAINMENT, at the

SIGN OF THE SWAN,

in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors, and provisions, his table is furnished with forage, and an attentive officer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitants, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

A HANDSOME SEAT

FOR SALE.

100 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

JAMES ROBERT,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND

JEWELLER,

RESP. CTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, and nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Bradford's printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor him with their commands, may rely on having work done in the most fashionable and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recommended, will be taken to the above business.

The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.

9